

Sedalia Weekly Conservator.

SEDALIA WEEKLY CONSERVATOR.

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W. H. HUSTON
C. M. ENGLISH

EDITOR.
MANAGER

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All articles for publication must be in by Wednesday.

Think for Thy-Self one good thought;
And know it to be Thine own.
'Tis better than a thousand gleaned
From fields by others sown.

—anon.

Editorials

Rely Upon Self.

Why rely upon self? Because, most often those from whom we anticipate aid are not willing to grant same. Then too, the after-knowledge of our over-coming difficulties, by our own personal labors, is ever sweet reminiscence.

Ask no more than you expect to repay. Receive no greater favors than you hope to grant, are excellent mottoes for us all to adopt. Only the strong and lion-hearted can hope to lead in the present race of life.

One cannot hope to become strong and active without exertion. Hence, be quick to act; above all things else, be courageous. What other men fear to attempt, when assisted by others, try yourself. It is far better to attempt a noble undertaking and fail than to not try at all.

Would we have ever had the locomotive, the ocean greyhound, the electric light, car, ect., the telegraph, telephone, and myriad of other useful, and indispensable inventions, if some one had not made earnest endeavors? Then it might be asked, would we have had what we now have, had we not made venturesome attempts—attempts, when others said you would fail; attempts, when those from whom you expected aid went back on you? But you placed your trust in self; you know the results

Young man, how did you secure that education? You will secure other good things in life by the same earnest, sacrificing efforts.

Dignity of Honest Labor.

There seems to be an erroneous idea prevalent among the masses relative to manual labor, and especially is this true among the younger element. The greater per cent of American youth seems to be imbued with the notion that nothing is so demoralizing as honest toil. They prefer to linger about the gaming table, resort to sharp practices and any device conceivable, to save themselves from labor—dignified labor.

Then, too, the money craze has driven many a well meaning young man into error. Every thing—honor, integrity, intelligence and all—is subordinated to the mighty dollar. Hence, a young man may enter into one of two classes of employment, namely, one that pays little in cash but which develops his manhood qualities by laying the foundation of true character. This, however, is not the popular class. Why? Because there is not sufficient money paid to maintain his standing in the church and society. And we all know one is weighed in society by the Gold Eagle standard.

The other choice open to ambitious youth is the one that affords an opportunity for securing ample pay to meet the demands of both society and church. At what a cost, tho, are these obtained when entering upon the duties of any position, one should make its monetary compensation a secondary consideration. And, why? It may be very readily seen that an individual may, from the environments that encompassed a moneyed position, be brought into close relation with things or conditions that will ultimately dwarf their truest qualities of disposition and character.

Hence, we hear from every progressive source admonishments to the youthful of every race to allow their energies to be exerted to action by motives, of genuine worth, based upon the nobler value of life—the consciousness that one has performed his duty to his country, his fellow-man and to his God.

Therefore, let us in our choice of labor be careful that we injure not our character, mind you, this is all you may ever hope to retain eternally, for "Filthy Lucre." Maintain that high ideal of pure and stainless purpose, even if society and public sentiment are endeavoring its over-flow by active opposition.

Beautiful Hammocks

Some of the prettiest hammocks ever exhibited in Sedalia at

Gieschen & Viebrocks

116 W. Main st.

They must be seen to be fully appreciated. They are handsome, comfortable, and durable and retail at from

40c--\$3.25

ned and decorated so as to serve as effective agencies for educating not only the child but the people as well in matters of taste. The school is becoming more and more a community center and its larger opportunities impose new obligations. School buildings should be attractive as well as helpful, and the adjoining grounds should be laid out and planned with appropriateness and beauty.

7 Disregard for law and its established modes of procedure is as serious a danger as can menace a democracy. The restraint of passion by respect for law is a distinguishing mark of civilized beings. To throw off that restraint whether by appeals to brutal instincts or by specious pleas for a law of nature which is superior to the laws of man, is to revert to barbarism. It is the duty of the schools so to lay the foundations of character in the young that they will grow up with a reverence for the majesty of the law. Any system of school discipline which disregards this obligation is harmful to the child and dangerous to the state. A democracy which would endure must be as law-abiding as it is liberty-loving.

The SEDALIA DAILY CAPITAL takes a manly stand in denunciation of Lynching. In describing what lynching for grave offenses may ultimately lead to it speaks plainly as follows: "William Thacker, a white man was taken from jail at Flemingsburg, Ky. on Thursday morning beaten senseless and hanged until dead.

The only excuse given by the mob for this murder was its fear that Thacker would ultimately escape punishment for a murder which he had committed.

Two years ago, Thacker killed Jno. Gordon in a quarrel. He was arrested, tried twice, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He appealed to the Supreme court, which granted him the third trial. For this he was waiting when murdered by the mob

In other words, he was lynched for standing upon his constitutional right to a trial which the highest court of Kentucky would regard as fair and impartial.

That any man, no matter what his crime, should be lynched for insisting upon a fair and impartial trial for standing upon his constitutional right—reduces to an absurdity all the usual excuses for lynching and proves that lynching is a habit that grows by indulgence until it approaches sheer anarchy, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The usual excuse for lynching negroes is that it is necessary to put those who commit certain crime to death speedily in order to protect white women. It must be remembered however, that fully one-half of the negroes lynched in the past ten years were not even accused of that crime. What white woman is protected by the lynching of negroes for other offenses? And, what white woman was protected by the lynching such white men as Thacker?

A community begins by lynching a negro for a brutal assault upon a white woman. Ordinarily law-abiding men, such is their horror of the crime, condone the lawlessness. But the appetite for lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon. It passes on to lynching negroes for other crimes, and even for petty misdemeanors. Then it lynches a white



George R. Smith College.

Rev. I. L. Lowe, D. D., Ph. D., President.

CALENDAR FOR
1903—04

Fall term opens Sept. 22, closes Dec. 11. Winter term opens Dec. 14, closes Feb. 19. Spring term opens Feb. 22, closes April 28.

The purpose of the College is to give a thorough, practical christian education. It cares for the health and physical training, provides for refined social culture, gives careful attention to morals and manners, and aims to lead the student to a personal religious life.

The work of the College is divided into six general departments.

I. Primary and Grammar Grades, providing a thorough drill in the elementary branches.

II Academy or College Preparatory, with Classical, Scientific, Biblical English, Normal and Commercial courses.

III Art Department—Drawing, Painting and Decorative work.

IV Music Department—Vocal and Instrumental Music, Theory and Harmony.

V Industrial Department—Sewing, Dressmaking, Cooking, Domestic Economy, Mechanical Arts, Agriculture.

VI College of Liberal Arts—Complete elective courses leading to the several academic degrees.

man for some grave crime. Then it lynches a white man merely because it is impatient with his obstinacy in standing upon his constitutional rights.

The relapse into barbarism is then complete. The afflicted community becomes such a one as Breathitt county, Kentucky—a community where there is no law but the rule of the strong hand—a community that has degenerated into comparative anarchy.

Such are the results of the lynching habit."

President Allen Honored.

Pres. Allen of Lincoln Institute returned from Boston Tuesday evening where he attended the N. E. A., and the faculty and teachers of the summer school tendered him an informal reception at the Presidents mansion. About thirty guests were present and a most enjoyable time was had. Many short talks were made, but the most interesting one was that by President Allen, in which he told of his trip to the N. E. A., and the old historic city of Boston. Refreshments were served and Prof. J. S. Moten presided as toast-master for the evening.

Professional World.

The Thirteen Clock.

An ingenious timekeeper arrangement exists today which was designed by that famous duke of Bridgewater who laced South Lancashire with canals, and died 100 years ago.

The duke was a great stickler for punctuality, and he was annoyed that the workmen on his estate at Worsley did not return to work after dinner as promptly as they left off when the clock struck 12. When he remonstrated he was told that while the workmen always heard the clock strike 12, they often failed to hear the single stroke.

The duke of Bridgewater quickly found a remedy for this difficulty. He had a clock made that would strike thirteen times an hour after noon, and that clock proclaims 1 o'clock with a baker's dozen of sonorous strokes to this day. The "13 clock" is one of the curiosities of Worsley hall.

Westminster Gazette.

NOTICE.

Q. C. COMMANDERY K T., will have a public installation on next Thursday night, July, 30. Admission 10 c's.

Expenses.

Board and room for four Weeks	\$8.00
Tuition — — — —	2.00
Use of laundry — — — —	.50
Music, Instrumental or Vocal for four weeks, two lessons per week —	\$2.50
One lesson per week — — — —	1.50
Use of Instrument per month —	.50
Use of typewriter in Commercial department, per month — — — —	.50
Rooms are lighted, heated, furnished with bedsteads, mattress, pillows, two quilts, mirrors, bowl pitcher and lamp. Students furnish for themselves, sheets and pillow cases, extra quilt and blankets, slop bucket, lamp chimneys, matches, soap etc.	

A reduction of 50c per month is made from the tuition of candidates for the Ministry, and children of Ministers.

All bills are payable in advance the first of each school month. Money for students' expenses should be sent directly to the President of the College. Send by draft, P. O. order, express order or registered letter to—

Pres. I. L. Lowe,
Sedalia, Mo.

Work and Self-help.

A number of students boarding in the College are permitted to earn some part of their expenses by work in the building or on the grounds, provided they are willing and efficient. Liberal pay is allowed for all work done, but employment will not be continued to those who fail to do their work satisfactorily. Most students earn in this way \$2.00 a month; some earn larger amounts. Application for work should be made to the President in advance of coming.

A large number of students find employment in homes in the city, sufficient to meet expenses of board and tuition. The call for young ladies for these positions is always greater than the supply. Application for such employment should be made in advance through the President of the College.

As far as possible we endeavor to safeguard those working in the city, but cannot be fully responsible for those outside the building. Only young men and women of established habits and character can be allowed this privilege of out side residence.

In case of minors this may be granted only on the written request of parents or guardians.